

Jordan warns against 'Arab meddling'

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Wednesday warned against the consequences of "Arab meddling in internal Palestinian affairs" and pledged to do everything it could to preserve the "independent Palestinian decision towards achieving the aims of the Palestinian people." This came in a response to a cable received by His Majesty King Hussein from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat following attacks by Syrian and Libyan units against Loyalist Fateh factions in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, reported by Mr. Arafat. The Jordanian statement issued late Wednesday said: "Jordan views with utmost concern the dangerous conspiracy being perpetrated against the Palestinian forces who fought alone for three months in Lebanon during the Israeli invasion last summer."

Full text of the Jordanian statement will appear in Saturday's Jordan Times.

Jordan Times

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Kuwait says Syria concerned over revolt

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said on his return from Damascus Wednesday night that Syria was contemplating how to end the current crisis within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The minister said he had delivered to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad a message from the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, which dealt with the conflict between Palestinian fighters. "I found President Assad extremely concerned over the issue and seriously contemplating a role for Syria to end the dispute among our Palestinian brothers," the Kuwait News Agency quoted Sheikh Sabah as saying.

Egypt urges Palestinian unity

CAIRO (R) — Egypt Wednesday urged the Fateh Palestinian group to stop the mutiny within its ranks and called for the unity of all Palestinian factions. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said: "Internal differences within the Palestinian groups will obstruct the peace process in the Middle East." He told reporters the Palestinians should be aware of the fact that unity within their ranks would help them "face all the peace challenges."

Ali, Genscher discuss Mideast

BONN (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali aired his country's views on the present Middle East situation to West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a Bonn spokesman said Wednesday. Before leaving Cairo Wednesday for three days of talks in Bonn, Mr. Ali said he had a special message from President Hosni Mubarak for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whom he meets Wednesday.

Dutch soldiers to quit UNIFIL

THE HAGUE (R) — The Netherlands will withdraw its troops serving with the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon on Oct. 19 if the situation there remains unchanged, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. In a paper to parliament, the Dutch government said the usefulness of participating in the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was "extremely dubious" as its tasks could not be fulfilled because of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

Rocket attack kills two U.S. journalists in Central America

TEGUCIGALPA (R) — Two U.S. journalists have been killed in a rocket attack on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua, Honduran Foreign Ministry officials Tuesday night said. Dial Torgerson of the Los Angeles Times and Richard Cross of the U.S. News and World Report were killed Tuesday when their car was hit by anti-tank rockets fired from Nicaragua. They also named William McWhirter of Time magazine as having been killed. But in Miami, Mr. McWhirter appeared on a television interview and announced he was very much alive and had already returned home.

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Syrians besieging Fateh bases in Bekaa, PLO says

Arafat seeks Saudi help in conflict with Syria

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Yasser Arafat pleaded in an overnight telephone call with Saudi Arabia's King Fahd for help in stopping a Syrian-backed mutiny in his Fateh Palestinian guerrilla group, aides said Wednesday.

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sources said Syrian troops now held positions encircling all Fateh bases in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon where the situation was tense. Aides said the PLO leader made his appeal for help from an operational base in a refugee camp in the northern coastal city of Tripoli.

He then raced to the Bekaa to try to rally his men, whose supply routes were cut by Fateh dissidents Tuesday with the help of Syrian tanks. Both the Arafat supporters and the dissidents say there has been relatively little fighting so far. But Arafat spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman told reporters that, if Arafat mediation failed and Syria kept up the pressure, Arafat loyalists would fight back.

"If the Arab World is ready to accept a new Masada for the Palestinians, so be it," he said. First century Jews resisting Roman legions in Palestine made a suicidal last stand in the fortress of Masada.

If Mr. Arafat made a last stand it might well be in Tripoli, a seedy, run-down port torn by factional fighting which, like the Bekaa, is in a part of Lebanon controlled by the Syrian army.

Syrian troops ring the city, where Mr. Arafat has an operational headquarters. His spokesman said a supply route from Tripoli to the Syrian city of Homs remained open but "we are waiting for the worst."

Mr. Abdul Rahman added that in the extremely tense Bekaa Valley Syrian officers had told Fateh troops were holding manoeuvres near the guerrilla positions Wednesday.

The officers also said the Syrian army stepped in Tuesday only to restore order amid clashes between pro and anti-Arafat factions. "But if so why did they take fire on us? Why did they take our positions on the main roads and capture 30 of our men? It is very difficult to send any supplies to our forces in the Bekaa," Mr. Abdul Rahman said.

Mr. Abdul Rahman said about

80 to 85 per cent of the 6,000 Palestinian guerrillas in the Bekaa belonged to Fateh, the biggest guerrilla movement in the PLO and headed also by Mr. Arafat.

It is impossible to make an independent estimate of how many Fateh fighters remain loyal to Mr. Arafat. Mr. Abdul Rahman said that at least half the Arafat loyalists in the Bekaa "are cut off from all logistics."

Syria denies role

Meanwhile Syria denied Wednesday that it was backing either side in the revolt against Mr. Arafat, who has accused Damascus of supporting the rebels and attacking his men.

A commentary broadcast by Damascus Radio said Syria would never get involved in internal Palestinian disputes and was committed to unity within the PLO.

"Syria has never been a party to the internal Palestinian differences but has always backed unity... and a solution of differences through dialogue not infighting," the radio said.

"This attitude by Syria will not change."

The Fateh dissidents joined the Syrians in denying that Syrian troops aided the mutiny in the Bekaa Valley.

Dissident spokesman Jihad Saleh also decried Arafat allegations that Libya, an ally of

Syria, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), a Libya-backed guerrilla movement, fought on the mutineers' side.

Iraq denounces 'conspiracy'

Iraq called on other Arab states Wednesday to foil what it termed a Syrian-Libyan conspiracy against the legitimate leadership of the PLO.

A government spokesman denounced "direct Libyan-Syrian aggression against Palestinian forces in Lebanon" and stressed the need to protect the Palestinian resistance and the PLO, the Iraqi News Agency reported.

The spokesman called on the Arab League and other Arab countries to act quickly to foil what he said was a conspiracy aimed at destroying the legitimate bodies and leadership of the PLO.

His statement was the first official Iraqi comment after Mr. Arafat accused Syria of backing the rebels.

Israel 'pleased'

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Wednesday Israel had benefited from the revolt in Fateh.

Addressing an international conference on the Middle East, Mr. Shamir said: "Any spin and any troubles in the PLO are good for Israel."

Fateh rebel leader lists demands to end revolt

BEIRUT (R) — Colonel Saad Musa, head of the Fateh Palestinian guerrillas rebelling against Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, indicated Wednesday that the revolt would continue unless Mr. Arafat bows to the rebels' demands.

Col. Musa, known as Abu Musa, told reporters in Hammara, eastern Lebanon, that his men did not start fighting against Arafat loyalists last Monday night but were merely defending themselves and their supply routes. Col. Musa also denied Mr. Arafat's charge that Syrian troops and tanks had been helping the rebels. Damascus Radio broadcast a similar denial earlier Wednesday.

The rebel leader made clear that he and his supporters would continue their revolt until Mr. Arafat meets their demands which he listed as:

1. "A clear political stance vis a vis the Reagan (Middle East peace) plan, the Fez (Arab peace) plan and (Palestinian) confederation with Jordan."
2. "Collective leadership (of Fateh) and elimination of singular rule."
3. "An evaluation of revolutionary conduct, that is elimination of personal gain from the Palestinian revolution."

Col. Musa called for a general congress of Fateh to discuss the

rebels' demands and said he and his supporters did not want to fight Mr. Arafat.

"It is Yasser Arafat who wants a fight. We are defending ourselves," he said. "We did not start the clashes. We defended ourselves and pushed them (Arafat loyalists) away."

"We were forced to fight because Arafat was preparing his forces to attack us and occupy our positions," the 56-year-old rebel leader said.

"So we had to counter-attack and pushed him back, and opened the supply route."

Col. Musa said his men suffered five wounded while Arafat loyal-

ists lost two dead and seven wounded. "We are sorry for that because they are fighters," he said.

Col. Musa's remarks also suggested that the rebellion could have an effect on the whole Middle East process, particularly U.S.-sponsored efforts to get foreign forces out of Lebanon.

"We will not leave Lebanon as long as there is a Palestinian cause," he declared.

Israel and Lebanon signed an agreement on May 17 under which Israel would pull all but a few of its troops out of Lebanon but only if Palestinian and Syrian forces also withdrew.

Begin, Gemayel to visit U.S. in July

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will visit Washington next month following a trip here by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, the White House announced Wednesday.

President Reagan is due to meet Mr. Gemayel on July 22 and Mr. Begin five days later for talks expected to include Israeli consideration of redeployment of its forces in Lebanon.

The Begin government, faced with the prospect of continuing losses to surprise guerrilla attacks, is under pressure in Israel to partially withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

It signed an agreement with Lebanon last month to pull out all

Habib to stay on

White House Deputy Press Secretary Harry Speakes said Tuesday there are no plans for special Middle East envoy Philip Habib to

leave his post. The spokesman said President Reagan has asked Mr. Habib and Secretary of State George Shultz to prepare an assessment of the Middle East situation and to recommend steps to press Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1 peace initiative.

Questions about Mr. Habib's status rose from news reports suggesting he wishes to leave Mr. Reagan's service. Mr. Speakes said Mr. Habib has not told Mr. Reagan he wants to leave, adding, "there are no plans for Ambassador Habib to leave."

There is no date set for Mr. Habib's return to the Middle East. Mr. Speakes said, explaining that that will be part of the Shultz-Habib assessment.

Ghana names fugitives

ABIDJAN (R) — Ghana's army headquarters has named 23 fugitive soldiers wanted for arrest for their involvement in a failed coup attempt last Sunday. Accra Radio reported Wednesday.

The soldiers, all non-commissioned officers and privates, went absent without leave and have been placed on the wanted list, a statement from forces headquarters said.

Three senior officers linked to the rebellion were named Tuesday, when a "search and destroy" operation was launched by the army to find the fugitives.

An unknown number of soldiers mutinied on Sunday and held the national radio station for three hours before being dislodged by loyal troops.

Portuguese premier clashes with Reagan over C.America

WASHINGTON (R) — Spain's Socialist Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has publicly disagreed with President Reagan over Central America and warned that the United States could become directly involved in a general war in the region.

Speaking in a television interview broadcast shortly after his meeting with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Gonzalez said he did not believe there was any communist attempt to take over Central America.

He was responding to a question on whether he believed in Mr. Reagan's view that the region was threatened with takeover by a Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan axis.

He said there was a danger of internationalised conflict in which the United States could become

directly involved.

"If there is a generalised conflict, it would be difficult for the United States to remain uninvolved," he said. Mr. Gonzalez recognised Mr. Reagan's argument that Cuba was involved in Central America and said that all outside military aid to the region should halt.

But he said the causes of the region's problems were more profound than the Cuban presence in Nicaragua and elsewhere. "I believe we must not simplify things," Gonzalez added.

Mr. Gonzalez suggested there was no more danger of a communist takeover in Central America than of a Western takeover in Poland.

Austria refuses role in meeting on Palestinians

VIENNA (R) — Austria has refused to chair a committee which is to prepare for an international conference on Palestinian rights, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

The United Nations had asked Austria, which has already declined to host the meeting, to chair a European regional preparatory committee due to meet in Geneva from July 4 to 8. But Vienna replied that it could not provide a minister, the spokesman said.

Under former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, a close friend of Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Austria played an active role in Middle East affairs. However, Western diplomats say Vienna may now rest more on the sidelines under new Chancellor Fred Sinowiz.

Soviet expelled from Norway

OSLO (R) — Norway Wednesday ordered the expulsion of a Soviet military attaché for activities incompatible with his diplomatic status, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The diplomat was named as Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir Zagrebnev, described in the diplomatic list as assistant military, naval and air attaché at the Soviet embassy.

Lt.-Col. Zagrebnev is the third Soviet citizen to be expelled from Norway this year following the expulsion last February of two Soviet citizens.

Israeli soldier killed in ambush

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Israeli forces imposed a tough security clampdown Wednesday after an Israeli soldier was killed and three were wounded in a guerrilla ambush in South Lebanon Tuesday night. The Palestinian news agency Wafa said "a unit of the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces" attacked the patrol with rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons, inflicting casualties and destroying a military vehicle. An Israeli military spokesman said the soldier, the 501st to die since Israel invaded Lebanon last year, was killed when a patrol met light arms fire near the village of A'arah Salim. Security sources said Israeli troops sealed off the village, near Nahariyeh, and assembled the inhabitants in the main square for questioning. A number were detained.



Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat gives a press conference in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley Tuesday night (A.P. wirephoto)

Renewed Tripoli violence claims another 13 lives

TRIPOLI, North Lebanon (R) — Thirteen people died after savage factional fighting broke out in the slums of Tripoli Wednesday and anti-Syrian Muslim fundamentalists killed a rival group's leader.

Security sources said some 300 men of the Al Tawhid Al Islami militia attacked the Abu Bilal Muslim group killing Abu Bilal. Seven others died in the clash. 20 people were wounded and some

Bilal followers were captured. The corpses of five people were later found riddled with bullets in an orchard. Among them were two of Abu Bilal's brothers.

The factional fighting which has taken more than 50 lives in recent days occurs mainly in narrow streets among rundown tenements on low hills above the city centre.

Life appeared normal in the city centre where traffic jams built up and shops were open.

Poles hail Pope's emphasis on 'victory'

KRAKOW, Poland (R) — Nearly two million Poles raised their arms in a victory-V sign Wednesday when Pope John Paul used the word "victory" in an address at this former royal Polish capital, his native city.

Some 20 to 30 banners of the banned trade union Solidarity were raised in the vast crowd just in front of the altar as the Pope ended his speech at the last and largest mass of his Polish tour. He returns to Rome Thursday after his eight-day trip.

The Pope used the word victory when he talked of two Polish religious figures—heroes of a 19th century uprising against Tsarist Russian rule. He said the two

"have been given to the nation as symbols of victory."

Then he added: "The nation too, as a particular community of men and women, is called to victory, with the strength of faith, of hope and of love—with the strength of truth, of freedom and of justice."

"Jesus Christ, shepherd of individuals and of peoples, in the name of your most Holy Mother... I beg you for such a victory," he said, adding that he commended to Christ "the difficult today and tomorrow of my country."

The pontiff beatified the two figures, Father Rafal Kalinowski and Brother Albert Chmielewski—the first step to

Libyan airliner hijacked

ROME (R) — A Boeing 707 airliner leased by Libyan Arab Airlines was being refuelled at Rome's Ciampino airport Wednesday after two Lebanese gunmen hijacked it in the skies above Greece, airport officials said.

The two men, armed with a pistol and briefcase which they said contained explosives, have told the pilot they belong to a Lebanese group called the "Black Berets."

ROME (R) — A Libyan airliner hijacked by two Lebanese gunmen took off from Rome's Ciampino Airport Wednesday after being refuelled, airport officials said.

The destination of the 707 aircraft, which left Rome at 2112 local time, was not known but it might be Beirut or Bucharest, the officials said.

Airport officials confirmed earlier reports from Athens that the plane, bound from Athens to Tripoli when it was hijacked, carried 23 passengers and 11 crew.

One of the hijackers, standing in the flight deck with a pistol trained on the pilot, ordered him to demand refuelling and the presence of Romania, Libyan and Lebanese diplomats at the airport south of Rome.

The second hijacker was in the passenger cabin with the briefcase, according to airport sources. Lebanese Ambassador Kalil Haddad arrived as an airport fuel truck headed for the plane which stood with its four engines idling.

The Libyan airline chartered the Boeing from the Romanian air transport company Tarom.

In Beirut meanwhile, Lebanese Transport Minister Pierre Khoury said the aircraft would not be allowed to land in Beirut if it flew there.

U.K. announces new government programme

LONDON (R) — The legislative programme of Britain's re-elected Conservative government, aiming for economic recovery and reduced state control of industry, was announced by Queen Elizabeth Wednesday.

Opening parliament in a ceremony that mixed pageantry with politics, the queen said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government would pursue policies designed to increase prosperity, reduce unemployment and lower inflation.

Centrepiece of the plans for the first session of the new parliament is provision for pressing on with what the Conservatives call "rolling back the frontiers of state socialism."

The 11 million British workers who belong to trade unions are to be given greater control over them, and more state-owned industries are to be sold to private investors.

Big city authorities in London and six other metropolitan areas are to be abolished. The authorities are currently controlled by the opposition Labour Party.

Queen Elizabeth's speech was written by the government after it was returned to power at the June 9 general election with a mandate for the next five years and the biggest parliamentary majority enjoyed by any British administration since 1945.

Wearing her crown and full ceremonial regalia after riding in a procession from Buckingham Palace, the queen declared from the throne in the House of Lords, the upper chamber of parliament: "My government will pursue policies designed to increase economic prosperity and to reduce unemployment. They will seek a further reduction in inflation."

"They will continue to maintain firm control of public (state) expenditure and a responsible financial strategy based upon sound money and lower public borrowing."

'Pakistan's Dhaka surrender was premature'

ISLAMABAD (R) — The surrender of Pakistani troops to India in Bangladesh in December 1971 was found by a high-level state inquiry commission to be hasty and premature, a Pakistani newspaper reported Wednesday.

The right-wing daily Nawa-i-Waqt said the commission's still unpublished report had recommended court martial for two army generals and several brigadiers for their conduct in the war that resulted in the creation of independent Bangladesh from what previously was East Pakistan. But the recommendation was not carried out, it added.

No official comment was available on the newspaper's report, which also said the commission found East Pakistan military commander Lieutenant-General Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi made a humiliating and hasty surrender to the Indians on Dec. 16, 1971, ignoring instructions from his general headquarters.

The commission called the surrender premature and concluded that Pakistani troops could have defended the provincial capital Dhaka for another week, the report said.

India took more than 90,000 Pakistani prisoners who were later freed after a peace agreement between the two countries.

The inquiry into the Pakistani debacle was ordered by then Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who came to power soon after the war, and the inquiry commission was headed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Hamoodur Rahman.

The newspaper report also quoted the commission as criticising Gen. Niazi for arranging an honour guard for the Indian military commander before the surrender and for not destroying costly military equipment in Dhaka, allowing it to fall into the Indians' hands.

'Freed Ansar detainee dies'

al with Iran

countries to help settle Palestinian differences and not help fuel the revolt.

PHONE NOS.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES		Dr. Issa Abu Haidar	371/33
Ambulance	193, 7511	Neirookh pharmacy	23072
Firstaid, fire, police	199	Selen pharmacy	30730
Blood bank	75121	Mfarar pharmacy	51048
Civil Defence rescue	661113	Khayyat taxi	41541
Fire headquarters	22090/3	Grand Palace taxi	667079
Police rescue	192, 2111, 37777	Medical City taxi	81381/3
Police headquarters	359141	Fuel taxi	72951
Traffic police	26390/1	Taxi taxi	25021
Electric Power Co.	36381-2		
Municipal water service	71125-8	IRRID:	
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(08) 53333	Dr. Hanzuh Anshurh	(—)
HOSPITALS		ZARQA:	
Hussein Medical Centre	81381-32	Dr. Tareq Hijwaji	85445
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	44281-4	Abu Sharekh pharmacy	(—)
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	42441		
Ishai Amman Maternity	42362		
Malhas, J. Amman	36140		
Palestine, Stanchani	664171-4		
St. Joseph's Hospital	669131/7		
University Hospital	845845		
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein	667158	Jordan Television	731111
Al-Musasher Hospital	667227-9	Radio Jordan	74412
The Islamic, Abdali	665292	Ministry of Tourism	64411
Al-Ahli, Abdali	665131	'Hotel complaints	42311
Italian, Al-Muhajireen	77101-3	'Hotel complaints	661176
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	75111	Telephone	
Army, Mitra	91611	Information	12
		Jordan and Middle East calls	10
		Overseas calls	17
		Cable or telegram	18
		Repair service	11
NIGHT UTILITY			
Dr. Sa'ad Rashid	73500		
MARKET PRICES			
<i>Upperflower price in filr per kg.</i>		Grapefruit	180/150
Apple (American)	180/150	Grapes	1000/900
Apple (Double Red)	180/150	Grape leaves	300/250
Apple (Golden)	180/150	Lemon	500/400
Apple (local)	180/150	Marrow (large)	120/80
Apple (Starline)	180/150	Marrow (small)	200/160
Apricots	200/120	Melion	90/60
Banana	470/220	Melon	100/80
Banana (Mukannar)	230/100	Onion (dry)	120/100
Beans	400/350	Onion (green)	180/150
Beans (broad)	100/70		
Cabbage	150/100	Okra	600/500
Carrot	150/100	Onion (green)	200/150
Cauliflower	150/100	Peach	500/400
Cherries	600/500	Pear	300/250
Chick peas (green)	80/50	Pears	700/550
Coconut	300/250	Pepper (Sweet)	400/350
Corn	180/150	Pepper (Hot Green)	600/500
Cucumber (large)	120/80	Potatoes	210/180
Cucumber (small)	20/160	Pinto	300/250
Eggplant (large)	160/130	Radish	150/120
Eggplant (small)	250/200	Squash	200/160
Fakhoua	150/100	Tomatoes	90/60

08:29	... Athens, Berlin, Helsinki (RU)
11:09	... Vienna, New York (RU)
12:16	... Cairo (EA)
12:28	... Geneva, Frankfurt (RU)
12:40	... Athens, Copenhagen (RU)
14:15	... Cairo (RU)
15:00	... Moscow (RU)
16:09	... Dar-es-salaam (RU)
16:30	... Kuwait (KAC)
16:59	... Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:10	... Cairo (EA)
18:39	... Baghdad (RI)
19:00	... Kuwait (RU)
19:15	... Dhahran (RU)
19:45	... Bahrain, Doha (RI)
20:25	... Abu Dhabi (RU)
20:40	... Cairo (RU)
20:55	... Baghdad (RU)
21:30	... Dubai, Karachi (RU)
22:15	... Abu Dhabi (RU)

THE NEWS

Success of ARABSAT satellite launching much improved, says Ismail

AMMAN (J.T.) — The successful launching of Western Europe's Ariane space satellite last Thursday and the U.S. space shuttle Challenger Saturday have greatly increased the prospect of a successful launching of the projected ARABSAT late next year. Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director-General Mohammad Shaded Ismail was quoted as saying here Tuesday.

He told Al Ra'i newspaper that the ArabSat project will be carried out by the American space shuttle in the last quarter of 1984 but before that another ARABSAT will be launched by Ariane which will be carried out in June 1984.

The success of both the recent launches has given us more confidence in the success of ARABSAT, while these missions will also reduce the cost of placing the two Arab satellites in orbit, Mr. Ismail said.

Ariane L-6 made a perfect lift-off from the French Space Centre on the Guiana coast Thursday shedding its three stages and launching its satellite on schedule. It is hoped that the Ariane satellite launched by the European Space Agency (ESA) will help boost telephone contacts throughout Europe.

Likewise the U.S. space shuttle Challenger has successfully launched a West German and Indonesian satellite, which are being used to give additional communication capacities to both countries.



Mohammad Shaded Ismail

According to Mr. Ismail, a Japanese firm will soon be awarded a tender to build a ground satellite station to receive ARABSAT signals. The firm's experts are already in Amman to draw up the final details on the contract, and it is hoped that the station will be operational very soon, Mr. Ismail said.

Nasser exhibition opened

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of paintings by Mrs. Hind Nasser was opened Tuesday at the Jordanian Association of Plastic Arts on Jabal Luweibdeh.

The exhibition, which includes ink and watercolour paintings by the Jordanian artist, is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Fire closes W. Bank bridge

AMMAN (J.T.) — A fire broke out at the Prince Mohammad Bridge on the Jordan River Monday resulting in the cancellation of travel from and to the West Bank across the bridge.

A report in Al Ra'i newspaper Wednesday said that the fire, started by a cigarette end, which was thrown onto the dry grass close to the wooden bridge by one of the travellers. The fire soon spread to the bridge itself which prompted the authorities to stop all travel across the bridge.

Prince Mohammad bridge along with the King Hussein Bridge across the river alone give access to the West Bank.

The paper did not report any more information about the incident and did not say whether the bridge has yet been repaired thus allowing a resumption of travel.

Unidentified dead man found

AMMAN (J.T.) — The body of a 22-year-old man was found inside an abandoned home at Jabal Al Qafah in Amman Sunday evening. The body was sent to the University of Jordan Hospital for an autopsy and the police have started an investigation into the case. The Public Security Department has requested the public for help in identifying the man or in throwing light on his background.



GETTING US OUT OF A JAM: The special traffic committee meets Wednesday to discuss a publicity campaign to inform people about the new traffic law (Petra photo)

Mayor Humud: New pipe network to alleviate Zarqa's water shortage

AMMAN (J.T.) — Zarqa Mayor Nufan Al Humud said in an interview with Al Ra'i newspaper published Wednesday that the Zarqa Municipality is currently laying a new water pipe network to carry up to 4,000 cubic metres of water to the centre of the town from water springs at Awajan in the suburbs.

Mr. Humud was commenting on a report in Al Ra'i and the Jordan Times newspapers Sunday June 5 which said that Zarqa was suffering from a chronic shortage of water due to periodic breakdowns in the electric power supply that feeds the water pumping stations there.

According to Mr. Humud the project under construction is expected to solve the water problem in Zarqa.

Mr. Humud however admitted that there were shortages of water to particular parts of the city due to a breakdown on May 13 in the pumping stations. The breakdown occurred again on May 31 thus causing a stoppage in the distribution of water to a number of areas in Zarqa.

Mr. Humud said that the rapid expansion of the city, and this year's hot summer had also aggravated the situation. At present repair teams are busy replacing the old part of the water system to ensure that tall buildings and the outlying areas too will have a share of water. He stressed that the disruption of water distribution to these areas was due to a breakdown in pumping from one artesian well only, while the other four wells were still operating normally.

Y.U. education centre for handicapped to be operational by mid-September

AMMAN (J.T.) — A new centre for the education and rehabilitation of physically handicapped children in the Irbid Governorate is expected to be operational by mid-September, according to Dr. Zaki Ayyoubi, member of the board of trustees of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF).



Dr. Zaki Ayyoubi

He told the Jordan Times that the new centre, which will be the first of its kind in terms of size and operation in the country, will initially offer education and special care for 60 children, but the centre's full capacity will eventually reach 150.

The building of the centre, now nearing completion, will be followed by the furnishing and installation of special teaching aids and equipment, Dr. Ayyoubi said.

QAJWF and Yarmouk University Tuesday signed an agreement for the establishment of the centre on the university's campus. The centre will render social, educational, and health services to children aged between 6 and 18 years in addition to physiotherapy and psychotherapy treatment, according to a university spokesman.

Under the agreement QAJWF will establish and furnish the centre and then turn it over to the university for its administration and operation. Dr. Ayyoubi said, He added that QAJWF will help in financing the centre, and the university will report to it on its progress.

The centre will include a special school in which the handicapped will receive elementary education, a special vocational training unit, a physiotherapy department and a special section offering psychotherapy, according to the agreement.

The agreement was signed by Dr. Ayyoubi and Yarmouk University President Dr. Adnan Badran.

Beirut Jesuit University visit begins

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Jesuit University in Beirut is due here Saturday for a two-day visit to Jordan.

During the visit, the delegation members will meet Jordanians registered for higher studies at the university and will have talks with Jordanian officials on holding the university's examinations for postgraduate students in Amman, due to the denial of visas to Jordanian students wanting to return to their studies in Beirut.

The delegation is expected to meet Jordanian students Saturday and Sunday at the Amra Hotel in Amman.

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Hassan holds discussions with Mayor of Athens

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office Wednesday the visiting Mayor of Athens Mr. Dimitrios Beys and his accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, which was attended by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, cooperation between the cities of Amman and Athens in public service affairs were discussed.

The visiting mayor is scheduled Thursday to meet Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani.

Mr. Beys held a meeting earlier Wednesday with Mr. Rawabdeh, with whom he exchanged ideas

about municipal services offered to the Jordanian and Greek capitals, means of improving such services and the prospect of exchanging expertise in this field.

At the meeting, Mr. Rawabdeh spoke about the various stages of Amman's development, as well as the services that are being offered to its inhabitants. These touched on in particular transportation, sewerage, water supply and electricity.

For his part, Mr. Beys briefed Mr. Rawabdeh on the pro-

grammes being implemented to improve public services in Athens, and expressed a hope that the two cities might arrange exchanges so as to develop their respective levels of expertise.

The meeting was also attended by aides on both sides.

Mr. Beys and his delegation arrived in Amman Tuesday evening for a six-day visit to Jordan.

Mr. Rawabdeh welcomed the visitors and paid tribute to Greece for its support for the just Arab causes, while the Athens mayor said he was looking forward to closer cooperation between the Amman and Athens municipalities for the best interests of their populations.

The delegation is expected to leave for home Sunday.

Saudi Arabia approves Jordan's Haj regulations

AMMAN (Petra) — The Saudi Arabian Pilgrimage and Awqaf Ministry has approved arrangements issued by the Jordanian Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs for Muslim pilgrims wishing to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca this year, according to a statement from the ministry of awqaf Wednesday.

It said special arrangements have been made to house pilgrims while they are performing their

religious rites in Mecca, and the neighbouring Mina and Arafat shrines.

The move was made in view of the difficulties in housing which last year's pilgrims experienced, the statement said.

The statement said that prospective pilgrims are advised to adhere to the special instructions which were published in Jordanian newspapers earlier this month.

Tal, Rawi hold education discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal Wednesday reviewed Jordanian-Iraqi educational cooperation with Mr. Farwan Al Rawi, the Iraqi cultural attaché in Amman.

They also discussed issues connected with Iraqi students studying at Jordanian educational institutions.

Aqaba receives book collection

AQABA (Petra) — Aqaba Municipality has received a collection of 287 books as a gift from the British Council centre in Amman. The books, on a variety of subjects, are in English and will be a large addition to the municipality library.

Irbid holds training course

IRBID (Petra) — A training course on higher management ended here Wednesday. The 30 participants who attended from a variety of public departments in Irbid were given tuition on increasing their efficiency and creativity as well as in administrative affairs.

The course, which was organised by the Institute of Public Administration's office here also entailed studies of administrative organisation, monetary and banking policies, manpower recruitment, the budgeting and other related issues, according to the office's Director Jafar Qasabeh.

Jordan bids for self-sufficiency in confectionary manufacturing

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has been importing increasing amounts of confectionary lately and this has cost the country a considerable amount of hard currency, according to Mr. Ibrahim Qaqish from the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

He said that in 1980, Jordan imported 3,403 tonnes of sweets costing JD 1,943,000, while just 323 tonnes of confectionaries was exported amounting only JD 158,000.

This situation prompted the ministry to grant licences to local manufacturers to make chocolates, and we now have 15 factories, five of them established in 1982, Mr. Qaqish said.

In a bid to encourage the domestic sector, the ministry exempted chocolate manufacturing machines from customs duty, and forced importers of chocolates to buy the local product. Mr. Qaqish said.

At the beginning, Mr. Qaqish explained, chocolate factories in Jordan were operated manually but now most of the factories have been automated and are producing good quality chocolates.

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Moscow stirs Barent Sea waters

By Fay Gjester

OSLO: The Soviet Union's decision to begin drilling for oil in a politically sensitive area of the Barents Sea — on the very edge of the zone over which both it and Norway claim sovereignty — has created a thorny problem for the government in Oslo.

It came less than a fortnight after a Norwegian consultancy company had won a Soviet contract to provide a "master plan," with cost estimates, for the exploration and eventual development of several fields in the sea. The contract raised hopes that Norway's oil-related industry might gain a head start on foreign competitors if and when the Soviet Union intensifies its search for oil and gas in these strategic waters.

The two events illustrate the government's dilemma. While it welcomes contracts for Norway's

offshore supplies in every likely market, it wants these arranged on a purely commercial basis. It has refused, so far, to be drawn into any bilateral Norwegian-Soviet scheme for exploring the area, even though this might bring a bonus of extra orders for Norwegian companies.

Deal with Norway

Moscow, on the other hand, would welcome a deal with Norway which would keep foreign, particularly U.S., companies away from the vicinity of Soviet naval bases in the Kola Peninsula.

The dispute between the two countries about their joint Barents Sea boundary has been dragging on since 1974 when both extended their continental shelf boundaries to 200 miles.

Norway says the boundary should be defined according to the median line principle which is used in determining North Sea sector boundaries. The Soviet Union wants it determined by the sector line (a line of longitude). The area in between, sometimes called the "grey zone," amounts to 155,000 square kilometres.

Negotiations on the subject have been held from time to time, but the basic disagreement remains. All that has been achieved is a temporary pact — renewed every summer — on fishing rights in the grey zone. This pact, originally concluded under a Norwegian Labour government, was strongly criticised by the then Conservative opposition.

The Conservatives, now in power, renewed it last year, however, and seem likely to do so again this year. It expires at the end of June. There have been no boundary talks since those held in

Oslo, at Norway's invitation, in December 1981.

Since Moscow has seemed in no hurry to resolve the dispute, the Norwegians have taken the attitude that they, too, have plenty of time. Their main aim has been to ensure that nothing happens in these waters which could prejudice the outcome of an eventual settlement.

Oslo worried

When the Soviet ship Valentin Shashin began drilling an exploration well at the edge of the grey zone, therefore, the Oslo government became understandably worried. It reacted by sending a coastguard vessel to patrol nearby, but withdrew it a few days later. Official pronouncements put the Soviet vessel

within the two to three nautical mile margin of error which the Norwegians accept in defining their boundary, so no protest was deemed necessary.

What will the Norwegians do if the Valentin Shashin moves further west, well into the disputed waters? Officials in Oslo say: "We will react" — but will not say how.

Even if it stays east of the disputed area, however, the ship's activities threaten the status quo. If oil or gas should be found, the discovery could well extend westward, thus greatly complicating future boundary negotiations. The geology of the area, moreover, is highly promising. Norwegian experts believe there could be oil in two separate layers of the Barents Sea bed, in both the Jurassic and the even deeper Triassic. They have found evidence for this in analyses of material taken from wells drilled off Norway's north coast.

them coast.

One Conservative Member of Parliament is calling for prompt action to resolve the grey zone dispute. Mr. Steinar Eriksen, who represents the northern district of Finnmark, has urged the government to consider refusing to renew the fisheries agreement in order to force the Soviet Union to resume talks.

At the other end of the political spectrum, Mr. Thor Erik Johannsen, a former Labour Deputy Justice Minister, has called for the establishment of a joint Norwegian-Soviet commission to administer the exploitation of the disputed area. If Norway could co-operate with U.S. companies in developing the Norwegian sector of the North Sea, why not co-operate with the Soviet Union to develop oil resources in the Barents Sea?

— Financial Times news feature

Randa Habib's CORNER

Picnics on the highways

With the weather being as warm as it is these days, Amman residents live outdoors.

Go for a drive on the highways after 8 p.m. and you will witness exotic scenes.

Groups of youngsters, their cars parked enjoy the fresh air while listening to their favourite singer.

Further on a whole family with chairs and relevant accessories for picnics are eating fruits and sipping juices.

The problem arises when more than a group on the same highway has a recorder or radio, the result is a real musical festival. Some even play football, others are day dreaming sitting on the benches graciously provided by the Amman Municipality.

These scenes can be seen on the highways of Shmeisani/Fourth Circle and Jabal Al Hussein/Ain Gazal and other large streets.

It is sad to note that people are compelled to go to highways in order to breathe some fresh air, while logically one should get away from highways to enjoy fresh air.

But what other choice is there for the Jordanian who does not have the chance to own a garden?

Where are those parks where he could together with his family in the cool evening, enjoy a fruit juice or an ice cream?

It seems that the "highway picnickers" are anxiously waiting for the new Queen Alia Airport Highway to be completely finished in order to invade it.

Some beautiful sceneries to come...

Keynes: The man who scared Bertrand Russell

John Maynard Keynes, the most influential economist of this century, was born 100 years ago this month. Here, Sir Alec Cairncross, chief economic adviser to Tory and Labour governments in Britain in the 1960s gives his impression of the man.

WHEN I first met Keynes he was talking to other Cambridge economists with apparent authority on the artificial insemination of pigs in the USSR. Nobody I had met — or ever have met — gave forth such a sense of intellectual power or confirmed so satisfactorily one's expectations of genius. No wonder Bertrand Russell was a little scared of him.

He was a tall, heavily-built figure with a commanding presence, prominent, thick lips surmounted by a bushy moustache, eyes that seemed to take everything in, and a clear, mellifluous voice, very agreeable to the ear. When others were speaking he would sit remarkably still, and when he spoke himself it was in a matter of fact way, without show.

He was then not yet 50, but already established (at least among my generation) as the leading figure

in economics. His Treatise on Money had appeared two years previously, shortly before the Report of the Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry (of which he was a member), and in 1932 he was busy on The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, the most influential book by an economist in the twentieth century.

It was his practice at that time to come down to Cambridge from London for the weekend in order to carry out his hussar duties in King's College. He lectured at noon every Monday in Michaelmas term to an audience of about 100 students from all over the world, many of them later prominent in public life.

He was trying out the ideas that found expression later in The General Theory and although I heard him in three successive years I had

no feeling that he was repeating himself. He was an excellent lecturer, speaking conversationally and with his usual liveliness and lucidity, interspersing his arguments with forays into history and philosophy.

One such foray dealt with originality in economics, prompted by some reference to Ricardo and Jevons. New ideas, he said, never had the precision that later critics assigned to them when they insisted on defining the terms. Ideas were apt to be like balls of wool, with no sharp edges; and the relations between concepts, when first perceived, were equally woolly. Intellectual rigour of the Ricardian type was apt to get in the way of original thinking.

On Monday evenings in term time he held a meeting after dinner in his rooms in King's College of what was called Keynes' Club. The meeting was attended by dons and a selection of undergraduates to hear a paper which might be read by one of the undergraduates, a Cambridge don, a distinguished visitor or (occasionally) by Keynes himself.

How the dons were chosen or invited I do not know. The undergraduates were usually the

young flyers but there were often some who must have been included on grounds of promise rather than scholastic achievement.

Panels painted by Duncan Grant gave colour to the room and there were bookshelves full of rare books — for Keynes was a great bibliophile and had a unique collection of the papers of Isaac Newton, for example. As we stood talking before the reading of the paper for the evening, one of the younger dons, Richard Kahn, came round with small slips of paper in his hand from which each of the junior members was asked to draw.

Six of the slips were numbered and those who drew a number knew that they would have to speak, however briefly, in the sequence indicated by their number as soon as the paper had been presented. Naturally we were all scared stiff that we might draw a number. Speakers had to advance to the hearth, face the circle of dons and undergraduates, and with their backs to the blazing fire, make what comment they could to the great men gathered round. This was hot work in more ways than one — we thought of it as baptism by fire — but it was not something that could be dodged.

Keynes would sit slumped in his armchair with legs stretched well out much as he appears in David Low's cartoon except that he put each hand up the sleeve of the other arm. Usually he said very little, if anything, until he came to wind up. But now and again he would intervene.

Once, when somebody remarked that Professor Rexford G. Tugwell (a member of Roosevelt's Brains Trust) was sitting on a razor's edge, unable to make up his mind, Keynes interjected like a flash: "Then there will soon be two Tugwells."

Keynes's summing up was always the high point of the evening. It invariably contributed some new reflection but also conveyed a sense of measured judgment that made us feel very immature. A few of the things he said remain in my memory. He was emphatic, for example, that the future lay with a mixed economy, not with one in which the State either played a

very limited part or sought to take sole charge as in a Communist regime.

At the same time he thought it a pity that Germany had not "gone Bolshevik" after the First World War since this would have been a more interesting test of what Communism could do than the experience of Soviet Russia. Of the two great Communists of the nineteenth century it was Engels who commanded his admiration — Engels, he maintained, had given Marx the ammunition and had the more original mind.

Shortly before I was due to go down I was invited to lunch along with Bryan Hopkin, then in his second year as an undergraduate. We talked about the writing of books and Keynes explained to us his own procedure. "I don't really start," he said "until I get my proofs back from the printers. Then I can begin serious writing."

If he followed that practice with the General Theory then he almost certainly lost money on it for it was a handsome volume, well printed, and sold, on Keynes's insistence, at the bargain price of five shillings (25p).

Few, if any, economists have shared the extraordinary range of interests of Keynes. Starting as a mathematician before turning to philosophy and devoting the major part of six formative years to the study of uncertainty and probability, he was by turns civil servant in the Indian Office, university lecturer in economics, a key official in the Treasury in the first world war, author of a best-seller (The Economic Consequences of the Peace), editor, journalist, company chairman, college bursar, academic economist, and, finally, for six years the dominant figure in the Treasury in war-time once again.

When he put his study of uncertainty to the test on the Stock Exchange he ended up a rich man, but only after he had twice lost his shirt. In a busy life he was also a patron of the arts, chairman of the Arts Council, founder of the Arts Theatre in Cambridge, the friends of artists and writers and the husband of a world-famous ballet dancer.

He was active in politics and,

although never a candidate for a seat in Parliament, took part in discussion and formulation of political programmes as an influential member of the Liberal Party. He was keenly interested, too, in the history of ideas, particularly in those who, in the English tradition in philosophy, "conceived their subject as a branch rather of science than of the creative imagination, prose writers, hoping to be understood."

As an economist Keynes, too, was at pains to be understood. But although he wrote in superb prose with unequalled freshness and clarity, he did not escape misunderstanding. The world has turned away from truths that he thought firmly established and follows policies that disregard his teaching.

GUEST COMMENTARY

It's the core that counts

By Dr. Sue Dahdah

In today's world there seems to be a prevailing conception that "bigger is better" and "more expensive is more valuable". This idea covers everything from the necessities of life such as clothes, food, and shelter to established institutions like schools.

I'm sure many people have heard the story of the lady who went into a store to buy a blouse. The storekeeper showed her one that cost five dinars. She didn't buy it because it wasn't expensive enough. So the merchant, being a shrewd businessman, showed her the exact same item in a different colour and told her it cost fifteen dinars. She bought two of them.

Then there's the story of the lady who bought several identical pairs of shoes at eighty dinars per pair, simply because she didn't want anyone else to have the same kind of shoes.

Perhaps these stories are exaggerated, but they could be

true in this day when people tend to judge everything in a superficial way. Very few people really look at substance or the core of anything anymore. The old saying that "you can't judge a book by its cover" does not apply today. In order to sell, a book must have sexy scenes on the outside and the hint of torrid love affairs inside.

Unfortunately, as I mentioned earlier, this belief of "bigger is better" does not limit itself to material possessions. It carries over to the important issues — like choosing schools. Here a child's future is at stake, and this cannot be considered a superficial matter and should not be subject to fads.

Choosing schools should not be done on a material level, but on a higher philosophical one. There are many factors to consider in choosing a school, and fancy buildings, grounds, and expensive tuitions should be low on the list. Schools should not

be chosen simply because of appearances. Parents shouldn't succumb to outside pressures and decide to put their children in a school just to keep pace with others, and they shouldn't listen to gossip to help them decide. They should see for themselves and choose the school for the good of their own children.

Schools should be chosen for the real substance they offer — sincere, expert care for children; high academic standards; excellent, kind, fair, firm teachers; concern for values and standards; and a clear, obvious chain of command.

Just as it is the core of the delicious fruit which supports the life-giving mechanism and not the beautiful, shiny outer skin, so it is with schools. It is the core of the school that produces the valuable citizens of tomorrow. It is the core that provides the self-perpetuating values of the future.

— The Guardian



Keynes as seen by the artist Gwen Raverat

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SPORTS

King struggles at Wimbledon

LONDON (R) — Evergreen American Billie Jean King, now in her 41st year, had to call on all the experience gleaned from 22 previous Wimbledon to subdue teenage compatriot Beth Herr 6-7, 6-2, 8-6 in the women's second round Wednesday.

King, the 10th seed, needed two hours to ensure her place in round three at the expense of 19-year-old Herr, the top American junior last year and a professional only since the French Championships a month ago.

Two seeded teenagers came through earlier. Hungarian Andrea Temesvari, the 17-year-old 14th seed, beat Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria 7-5, 6-4 and American Kathy Rinaldi, 16 and seeded 15th, defeated Sweden's Lena Sandin 6-4, 6-3.

In the men's event, Mats Wilander of Sweden, seeded fifth, completed a 6-4, 6-1, 4-6, 6-7, 6-4 victory over John Fitzgerald of Australia in a match suspended after four sets Tuesday night.

Kevin Curren of South Africa, the 12th seed, beat Sergio Casal of Spain 7-6, 6-4, 6-3 and 13th seeded Brian Gottfried defeated Ireland's Matt Doyle 7-5, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4.

American Tim Mayotte, the 16th seed who reached the quarter-finals in 1981 and the semifinals last year, crushed fellow-American Andy Andrews 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

However, King held the spotlight on the centre court where she won six singles crowns on the way to her record haul of 20 Wimbledon titles.

She seemed to have the measure of Herr when, after dropping the first set on a tie break, she swept the first five games of the second set en route to squaring the match.

accurate but lightweight game of her young rival and a service break left King 4-2 in front and Herr seemingly on the ropes.

But Herr, from Dayton, Ohio, was not done yet. With King serving for the match she broke the veteran's serve and then held her own to lead 6-5.

King, a semifinalist last year, responded to the pressure by holding service to love for 6-6, broke Herr again, and then won on her second match point.

King was quick to praise Herr after her victory. "I think Beth should have won," she said. "I think she played better and smarter. Only her inexperience let her down. But I think she has a great mental attitude and a lot of guts."

King said she was not nervous about losing the match. "I felt more nerves in the first set than I did in the third. I was having a terrible time."

"I said to myself: 'God, you love it out here, what are you Despie?'"

King added that she did not think about the possibility that this might be her last Wimbledon singles match. "I've walked through the gates of hell to get here. I've hit so many serves and so many balls and run so many miles. I just thought this will show whether I can still guts it out, still hang in there and produce when I have to."

Herr said: "She was tough. When it got tight, maybe I didn't believe I could beat her as much as I should have."

Lloyd unafraid of Navratilova

doing," suggestions that Martina Navratilova is certain to lift her fourth women's title. Chris Evert Lloyd is unruffled by the prospect of meeting her in the Wimbledon final next week.

The two Americans opened their campaigns Tuesday. Navratilova looking devastating in a 6-1, 6-0 blitzing of South African Beverly Mould. Lloyd highly efficient against tougher opposition in a 6-2, 6-1 triumph over compatriot Alycia Moulton.

Each has won three Wimbledon crowns and Lloyd holds the U.S. Australian and French titles as she goes for completion of the "Grand Slam" here.

But Navratilova, the defending champion, is still ranked number one and is favoured because of her better grass court game and her highly impressive recent form.

"I've played her twice this year and she's beaten me badly, so I know how well she can play," Evert said.

"But I get excited playing Martina and I'll take her on anywhere. I beat her in the Australian final last year so I know I can beat her, on grass."

Lloyd, 28, said she was disappointed they did not play this month in the French Open, where Navratilova was upset in the fourth round by U.S. teenager Kathy Horvath.

"I wanted a shot at her there because it was my surface and I knew by the way I was playing that I could beat her."

But Lloyd stressed she was not yet thinking about the final here. "I am not going to worry about her yet. My problem is to get my game up to the best point I can."

She agreed that only she and Navratilova had a shot at the title. "We are head and shoulders above the rest. We are better because we have more wins than girls like Mandlikova, Shriver and Jaeger."

"They could cause an upset, but they haven't broken into the winning routine yet. The mental part is where we are stronger. I'm sure one of us will win it."

Cruyff move thrills Dutch fans

By Gerald Peterson
Reuter

ROTTERDAM — Soccer fans in Amsterdam may be far from enchanted but throughout the Netherlands -- and Rotterdam in particular -- Johan Cruyff's decision to sign a one-year contract with Feyenoord has been greeted with delight.

The years may have taken the edge off the famous electrifying acceleration but the magic of Cruyff remains.

At 36, Cruyff, twice European Footballer of the Year and the inspiration behind Ajax's three European Cup triumphs in the 1970s, has never lost his place among football's all-time greats and still stands alongside Pele and Di Stefano.

Cruyff's switch, which is the equivalent of moving from Rangers to Celtic in Scotland or Liverpool to Everton in England, has also brought smiles to the faces of Dutch soccer club officials.

For they know the presence of the old Maestros in Feyenoord colours will attract big crowds -- something they could not have looked forward to if he had joined any one of the host of foreign clubs who were chasing his signature.

Cruyff, who has also had spells in the U.S. and with Barcelona in Spain, is bitterly disappointed Ajax refused to renew his contract after helping the club to the League and Cup double last season.

He admitted: "I was very upset and resentful over the way Ajax treated me. But I'm over that now and will try to take the championship from them next season."

It is understood Ajax released him because they felt he missed so many games through injury he did not warrant the high salary they were paying him.

Obviously Feyenoord, the 1970 European Champions, do not agree and see the great man as the ideal player to spark off a return to their former glory.

Chairman Gerard Kerkum has declined to give details of Cruyff's salary but said he would receive a percentage of gate receipts from

League and European. Football Union (UEFA) Cup games.

Cruyff, who received about 10 offers from abroad, admits he had a long think about where his future lay.

Cruyff said: "It took me a long time to decide because there were so many factors. The main things were that I wanted to stay in top class football and many people asked me to stay in the Netherlands."

"The other offers were all attractive and I gave them serious thought. But in the end I had to consider my wife and children and decided to remain rather than live abroad again."

Cruyff said next season would

be his last as an active player, then quickly added: "On the other hand, you never know with me."

He began his career with Ajax in 1964 but left to join Barcelona in 1973 before moving on to Los Angeles Aztecs, Washington Diplomats then Spanish second division club Levante.

Cruyff, capped 47 times, last played for the Netherlands five years ago and after being named in the squad for a friendly against France last year he pulled out after a dispute with team manager Kees Rijvers.

Asked if he would ever play in the national team again, Cruyff replied: "I can't see me coming back again."

Nicholas joins Arsenal

LONDON (R) — Scottish striker Charlie Nicholas signed a four-year contract with England first division Arsenal in a £750,000 (\$1,150,000) transfer here Wednesday.

Nicholas, 21, just back from Scotland's tour of Canada, scored 51 goals for Celtic last season to attract top clubs from England and abroad.

He turned down champions Liverpool and Cup winners Manchester United in favour of the London club where he will line up with England international forwards Tony Woodcock and Graham Rix.

"It was a difficult choice between Liverpool and Arsenal but I didn't want to follow shadows like (Kenny) Dalglish followed (Kevin) Keegan," he said.

"Anybody can say I'm only interested in the money, but it's not true. I could have gone to Italy and been a millionaire in two years."

Arsenal have been overshadowed by north London neighbours Tottenham Hotspur for several seasons. "Last season wasn't good enough by our standards. This is the first positive thing we have been able to do about it," manager Terry Neill said.

Olympic officials choose shooting site

LOS ANGELES (R) — Los Angeles Olympic authorities Wednesday ended a seven-month search for a site for the shooting competition and announced it would be held in Prado Regional Park, 50 miles (80 km) east of the city.

Shooting had been the only sport in the summer games next year still without a site.

A spokesman for the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Com-

mittee said more than 70 sites had been studied, but some communities had been troubled by the fact the sport was shooting.

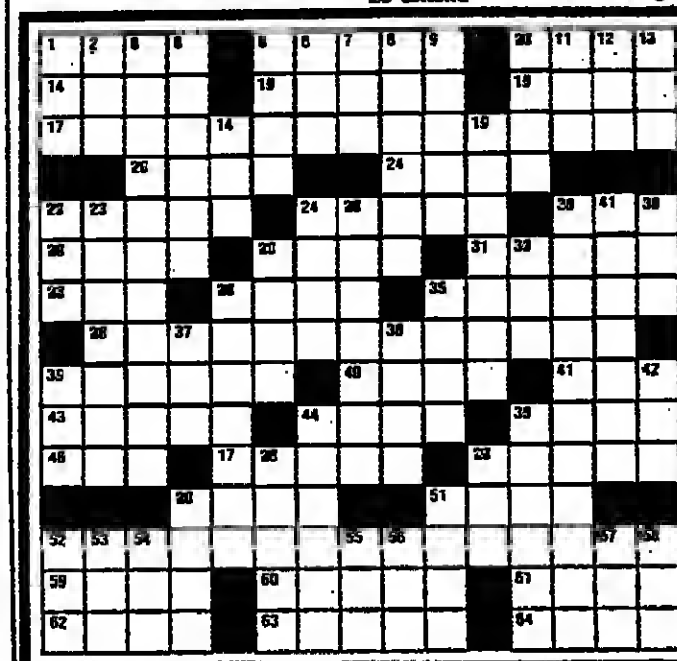
Other sites on the final short list were the grounds of Caesars gambling casino in Las Vegas, 300 miles (480 km) northeast of Los Angeles, and Seal Beach naval station, 25 miles (40 km) south of the city.

THE Daily Crossword by Virginia Hoesinger

ACROSS	31 Port du — (cheese)	49 Actor	24 Haida, for short
1 Type type	33 Painting of a person	50 Date words	25 — Lee
5 Phrygian youth	34 Bring home the bacon	51 Restrain	26 Shooting iron
10 Society	35 Shrewd	52 Book by 38 A	27 Exceeds
14 USSR lake	36 Pulitzer novelist	53 Hang	28 Homophone for eight
15 Debbie —	39 Storehouses	54 Movie dog	29 Circuits
18 River into the Seine	40 Novelist		30 One — this
17 Book by 36 A (with "The")	41 Period		31 Conant
20 Branch angle	42 Impure		32 Garden tool
21 Paris airport	43 Membrane		33 Abnormal breathing sound
22 Point in an orbit	44 Hammer head		34 — and don't
24 Sucker	45 Jeanne d'Arc title		35 Explosive
26 Large snake	46 Serviceable		36 Midday meal
29 Spanish girl			37 The Bar's lawyer
30 Camera part			38 Implements

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

STUDIO	ASCHAP	SIEN	YIPPIE	MOUSIE	PIRATA	ATRAP	TIMEY	RAIT	BITTLE	DEB	BUKLES	STONES	DIORIE	FAI	TIKIES	SIUNGE	UTL	LODES	PLANAY	ABIT	ALIP	NUMBER	ACTIO	RODS	ASIER	PROGEN	ACIDIS	IN	LODIT	AKATHRY	WHITLY	MORTIN	AMROD	CHMOSE	MEMO	RAILE	ATISIE	IOLE	ONIES	YIERN	COLEO
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IMF warns about undisciplined policies

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Tuesday unveiled its most optimistic economic forecast in recent years, but warned that the current delicate recovery could be aborted by undisciplined government policies.

The fund, in its annual world economic outlook, was particularly critical of the huge budget deficits being run up by the United States, a problem it said was among the most critical issues faced by the global economy.

It also said the worst of the global debt crisis appeared to be over and that the first steps towards bringing the problem under control had been taken.

The report was assembled by the fund's staff and does not necessarily carry the full backing of the IMF's 146 member countries of its 22-member executive board.

"While economic prospects are better than for some time past, the fund staff cautions that great care will be needed if the recovery that apparently started in early 1983 is to be sustained and extended," the

report said.

An IMF official, who asked not to be identified, said the large deficits forecast by the Reagan administration for the years ahead were "perhaps the most important issue facing the global economic system."

The IMF is concerned that if the deficits are not reduced, the demand for credit by the U.S. government will keep interest rates at very high levels, choking off funds to industry and hitting recovery in the United States and other countries.

The United States expects a budget deficit of \$200 billion this year and continued high deficits in the next few years.

The increase in government debt would keep real interest rates high and the report said "generate uncertainty about the government's commitment to anti-inflation policies."

"In the absence of additional fiscal action, the prospect of large federal deficits even after the economy emerges from the current

recession does not augur well for an enduring expansion of economic activity," it said.

The IMF predicted that the U.S. economy would grow by four per cent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983, which is slightly lower than a 4.7 per cent increase forecast by the administration.

In 1984 the IMF expects growth of about 3.5 per cent compared with a four per cent figure used by U.S. government strategists.

For the industrial countries as a whole, the IMF is predicting that output will grow by 1.5 per cent for all of 1983 after declining in 1982.

For the non-oil developing countries, which have been particularly hard hit by the global recession, the IMF sees a two to 2.5 per cent increase this year following a 1.5 per cent rise in 1982.

The report also said that the oil exporting countries are feeling the brunt of the world recession due to a fall in oil demand and a resulting drop in energy prices.

Portugal's premier opens intensive austerity drive

LISBON (R) — Portugal's Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares launched his new centre-left government's austerity drive with an immediate devaluation of the escudo by 12 per cent against a basket of currencies.

A cabinet communique at midnight Tuesday also announced early introduction of a 10 per cent tax on company expenses such as receptions, meals and travel and a five per cent special tax on profits.

There would also be an intensive review of state investment in both government and industrial sectors, including banking and insurance, the communique said.

One of the aims of the Socialist-Social Democrat alliance is to reopen banking and insurance, nationalised after the 1974 revolution, to private enterprise.

The sudden announcement — made after a series of official denials that a major devaluation was imminent — came on the eve of a three-day debate in parliament on

the government's tough programme designed to lift Portugal out of its economic morass.

In presenting his two-week-old cabinet's plans to beat the crisis to parliament on Monday, 58-year-old Mr. Soares warned of "immediate, tough austerity measures".

He also called for a political and social truce among workers, unions, employers and government to aid Portuguese recovery.

But a spokesman for the communists, Portugal's third largest party, denounced the coalition as being against the working class.

The new devaluation will help Portugal's exports but add to its already heavy bill for imported oil and food. But many economists here have been saying for some time that it appeared inevitable.

Portugal is due shortly to renew negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for medium-term financial aid.

It has recently negotiated two short-term loans of \$400 and

\$300 million with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), using about 10 per cent of its gold reserves as collateral.

Foreign exchange markets will be closed Wednesday and the new conversion rates of the escudo will only be announced by the Bank of Portugal Thursday.

The cabinet statement said the devaluation would be effective against 18 currencies of countries with which Portugal had the most important economic links.

Four of these — the West German mark, the French franc, the dollar and the pound sterling — made up about 60 per cent of the basket against which the escudo is measured.

The Portuguese news agency ANOP quoted the Bank of Portugal as saying the escudo had been effectively devalued by 18.6 per cent last year. Forecast of a 15 per cent further depreciation this year had now been outdated by Tuesday night's decision.

Elf to cede Australian mining shares to Total

PARIS (R) — Elf Aquitaine has agreed to cede 4.9 million shares of an Australian mining subsidiary to Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (Total) for half of Total's share in the Ato-Chloe heavy chemical group, ending a lengthy dispute between France's two biggest oil companies.

The agreement, announced Wednesday in a joint communique, comes a week after the government, which owns 67 per cent of Elf replaced former chairman Mr. Albin Chalandon for refusing its solution to the dispute over Ato-Chloe.

Under a long-delayed government plan to restructure the financially-troubled chemical sector, Elf, which already owns half

of Ato-Chloe, agreed to buy out Total's share for 500 million francs (\$65 million).

But Mr. Chalandon balked at handing over Elf's shares in the profitable North Sea Frigg gas field as part of the price. And despite opposition from Elf's minority private shareholders, the government insisted on sacking him.

Under a deal reached Tuesday night, Elf will keep the gas field shares and will instead hand over shares representing an eight per cent stake in Australia's Peko-Wallend Limited.

The government plan is to rationalise the chemical sectors of Elf, Total and the Pechiney Ugine

Kuhlmann Metals group under the major control of Elf.

Ato-Chloe alone lost more than one billion francs (\$130 million) in 1982 and Mr. Chalandon repeatedly said Elf would need to spend up to 1.5 billion francs (\$200 million) a year for three or four years to turn the sector around.

His contention was that Elf should not have to pay for acquiring indebted companies which would then need massive investment to return to profitability.

But Wednesday's communique said Elf would pay 250 million francs (\$33 million) over five years for the other half of Total's Ato-Chloe assets.

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States economy has sharply accelerated, according to estimates issued Tuesday for its growth rate during the current quarter.

The cheery tentative estimate by the Commerce Department for growth of the Gross National Product (GNP) for the year's second quarter — April, May and June — shows that the economy is expanding at the equivalent of an annual rate of 6.6 per cent.

The estimate, said Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, "vividly demonstrates the economy is rebounding strongly."

The projected GNP growth during the April-June period sharply outpaces the revised 2.6 per cent rate for the first three months of this year, when the economy has just beginning to emerge from the long recession that began in July, 1981.

If the forecast growth rate is achieved, the U.S. economy will have displayed its greatest vigour since the first three months of 1981 when it expanded at a 7.9 per cent rate.

A spate of promising economic data for April and May, along with encouraging prospects for June, produced the department's estimate of GNP, the broadest measure of economic activity.

U.S. Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel predicted Tuesday that GNP should expand at a six per cent rate this year, higher than the official 4.7 forecast made recently by the Reagan administration.

Recovery broadens

Mr. Baldrige said in testimony before the joint economic committee of Congress: "The recovery not only has gained momentum, it has broadened as well."

He outlined an array of healthy economic developments that were behind the department's estimate.

Fore one, strengthened confidence spurred consumers to spend more freely and pump vitality into the rebounding economy.

Consumer activity comprises about two-thirds of the nation's total economy.

Economists had been counting on consumers to discard their recession-induced reluctance to spend.

Mr. Martin Feldstein, President Reagan's Chief economic adviser, told reporters that he believed the recovery was likely to continue at a solid pace for several years.

But he said there was a risk "of about one chance in three" that high interest rates caused by large budget deficits would cause the recovery to falter next year.

Reagan may veto budget plan

Meanwhile, President Reagan told Republican leaders Tuesday a new 1984 budget plan in Congress was totally unacceptable and he threatened to veto any spending bills or tax increases not to his liking.

Congressional leaders said the budget plan they worked out Monday night cuts defence spe-

nding and raises taxes more than Mr. Reagan wants and faces a tough road in Congress.

The plan, a compromise of earlier versions passed by the House of Representatives and Senate, was worked out by negotiators from both sides.

It calls for spending \$859 billion and carries a \$179 billion deficit, or about \$11 billion less than Mr. Reagan's latest \$190 billion deficit spending estimate.

Defence growth was set at five per cent after inflation — half the military spending increase sought by Mr. Reagan.

Taxes would be raised \$12 billion in 1984, \$73 billion over three years.

Mr. Reagan called Republican leaders to the White House Tuesday to criticise the plan.

"I simply must oppose it vigorously," Mr. Reagan was quoted by a White House spokesman as saying. "It doesn't control spending. It raises taxes as the recovery gains force. And it shortchanges our defence rebuilding."

This was not unexpected since Mr. Reagan had been stepping up his criticism of the budget plan as it was being drafted by the House and Senate negotiators.

Senate budget committee chairman Mr. Pete Domenici, a Republican, mindful of opposition from the president and conservative Republicans, said after the group agreed to a plan, "frankly, I think it's somewhat of a miracle."

TAIC profits drop, assets rise

RIYADH (R) — Profits of the Arab investment company (TAIC) dropped to \$29.7 million last year from \$30.4 million in 1981, but its assets continued to rise, its annual report showed.

TAIC, a pan-Arab investment company with a capital of \$300 million, was set up in 1974 by Saudi Arabia and 15 other Arab

governments to invest in development projects in Arab states.

The report, due to be published soon, showed its project loans in 1982 dropped to \$151 million from \$154 million the previous year.

But assets rose to \$563 million from \$503 million, capital funds were up to \$343 million from

\$334 million and equity shares in TAIC-financed projects rose to \$136 million from \$124 million.

By end-1982 the total cost of projects in which TAIC held shares had risen to \$20.4 billion from \$17.9 billion a year earlier, the report showed.

TAIC Chairman Abdul Aziz Al Duhail told Reuters the company would not distribute the profit this year but use it to increase the capital and make the company stronger financially.

He said TAIC was now involved in 22 development projects in 10 Arab countries and a further nine projects were in the pipeline.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



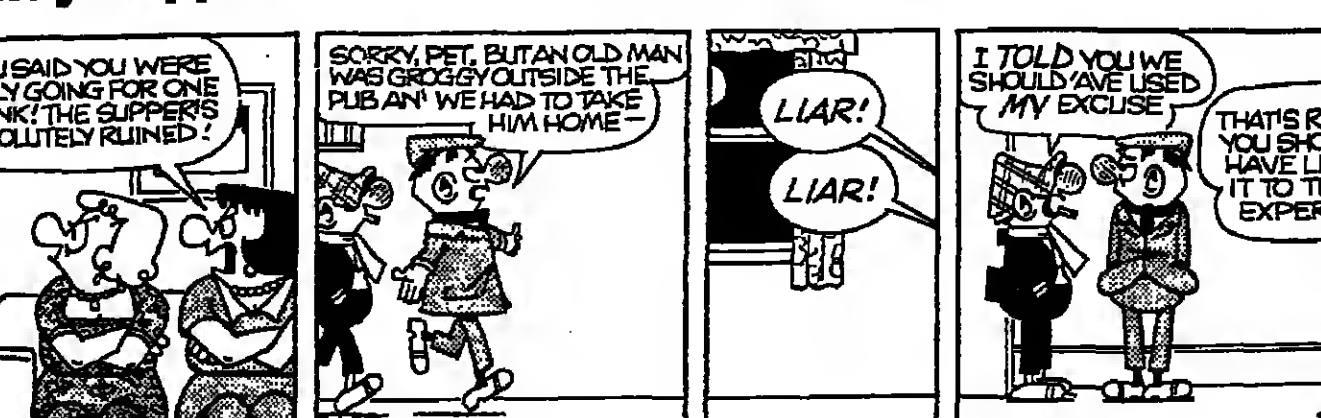
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



NEWS IN BRIEF

Finances delay Iranian project

TOKYO (R) — Differences over Iran's repayment of debts to a Japanese consortium led by the Mitsui group are delaying final agreement on the completion of a petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini, a Mitsui official said Wednesday.

Nissan weighs plan in U.K.

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Nissan car company will decide before the end of the year whether to build a plant in Britain, the firm's president said Wednesday. Mr. Takashi Ishihara told a news conference that the convincing election victory by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party earlier this month had made the plan a more attractive prospect. But Nissan had other reasons for not reaching a decision immediately. Nissan originally planned in January 1981 to invest 100 billion yen (\$415 million) in a British car plant which would produce 200,000 small cars a year from 1986. But later it indefinitely postponed a decision without giving any reason.

Tokyo stock market rockets

TOKYO (R) — Share prices on the Tokyo stock market rose to record levels Wednesday for the second day running, stockbrokers said. A total of 520 million shares changed hands on the world's second largest share market after Wall Street and the market average rose 28.26 points to close at 8,826.88 after climbing 86.89 points Tuesday. Traders said the strength of the yen encouraged buying. They said the market was likely to attract foreign buyers for some time because of the possibility of foreign exchange profits. But some major shares such as those of the electrical companies Sony and Matsushita Electric were pushed down by profit-taking and worried about possible trade friction with western industrial nations.

Canada's inflation rate drops

OTTAWA (R) — Canada's annual inflation rate fell to 5.4 per cent last month, the lowest in more than a decade, according to figures published Tuesday. The figures indicate some success for the major wage and price restraint programme introduced by the ruling Liberals last June which set an annual ceiling of six per cent on rises. The programme was compulsory for Canada's 500,000 civil servants. Private industry was urged to follow suit and did so.

Britain to train Libyans

LONDON (R) — Britain's state-owned telecommunications organisation has won an £8 million (\$12.25 million) contract to train staff for Libya. British Telecom announced that under the deal 780 Libyan students would be trained in Britain over a seven-year period. The contract was awarded to its overseas consultancy division by the Libyan Posts and Telecommunications Department.

S. Arabia's trade surplus falls

JEDDAH (R) — A drop in oil exports more than halved Saudi Arabia's trade surplus in 1982, according to finance ministry figures. The figures showed the kingdom's trade surplus dropped to 131.7 billion riyals (\$38.2 billion) last year from 286.2 billion (\$83 billion) in 1981. Exports fell to 271.1 billion riyals (\$78.6 billion) from 405.5 billion (\$117.5 billion) in 1981, reflecting a drop in oil exports which accounted for 93 per cent of the 1982 total figures showed. Exports declined steadily throughout the year, dropping to 57.3 billion riyals (\$16.6 billion) in the fourth quarter from 83.7 billion (\$24.3 billion) in the first.

USSR - U.S. grain talks end

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet and U.S. negotiators Wednesday concluded three days of talks on a new long term grain sales agreement, a U.S. spokesman said. He described the talks, which went on a day longer than scheduled, as constructive and said another meeting would be scheduled. Under the present agreement, Moscow is required to buy six million tonnes of U.S. grain a year. The U.S., under pressure from farmers, wants to raise the minimum quantities under a new agreement to run from Oct. 1 this year.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed lower in quiet trading, with sentiment hit by the 1 1/4 per cent point rise in home loan rate recommended by U.K. building societies Wednesday's dealers said. At 1400 GMT the F.T. index was down 7.4 at 724.0.

Some selling pressure after midday and marking down of prices by jobbers in search of stock contributed to the tone, as did final results from major electrical Racal, which were within rather than above expectations.

Government bonds ended a dull day with gains of up to 1/4 point. Gold shares and North Americans were firmer.

Racal, which also announced a one for one scrip issue, fell 2 1/2 to 537. Ferranti and GEC shed 17p and 6p in sympathy but Plessey and STC gained 2p and 3p respectively. ICI, firm in the U.S. overnight, gained 4p at 500, while Beecham rose 3p to 368.

P and O fell 2 1/2 to 196 following referral to the U.K. Monopolies Commission of Trafalgar House's bid, while Trafalgar rose 4p to 190. Reed gained 1 1/2p at 316 on its interest in Reuters. Stores and builders fell on the home loan rate rise, with GUS down 1 1/2p. Oils were lower but banks firmed by up to 8p.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

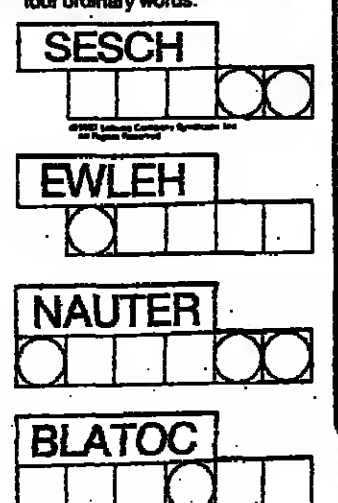
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.5372/82	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2274/77	Canadian dollars
	2.5225/35	West German marks
	2.8230/40	Dutch guilders
	2.0840/50	Swiss francs
	50.43/47	Belgian francs
	7.5920/50	French francs
	1495.50/1496.50	Italian lire
	237.75/90	Japanese yen
	7.6200/50	Swedish crowns
	7.2280/2330	Norwegian crowns
	9.0375/0425	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	420.80/421.40	U.S. dollars

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DRAWL AFIRE CHALET FICKLE

Answer: Every time he walks by a girl, she sighs—WITH RELIEF

